WASHINGTON

The Conference Report on the Tenure of Office Law.

UNSATISFACTORY COMPROMISE.

The Report Accepted in Both Houses.

Senator Sprague Voting With the Democrats Against It.

Discussion in Executive Session Over the Nomination of Longstreet.

Strong Denunciation of the Appointment by Senator Brownlow.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869. Virtual Repeal of the Tenure of Office Law-The President's Power of Removal Re-

The committee of conference on the Tenure of Office law spent two hours to-day in discussing the project of further amending the bill so as to render it acceptable to the two houses of Congress. Trum-bull and Edmunds adhered to their former position on the amendments previously presented to and re-jected by the House. Grimes stood out for repeal, but finally concluded, in a spirit of harmony and conclusion and with a desire to relieve President Grant from his present embarrassments to acqui-esce in the agreement which was utilimately reached ittee. Bingbam offered the amendment, conded by Washburn, and which was a lopted. Butler ultimately also agreeing to accept it. Eetween Edmunds and Bingham tarre was a difference of opinion on the point in the amendment allowing the President to send in the name of another person in place of one who might be rejected in the place of a suspended officer. Edmunds held that this day entirely away with the principle that the Senate had the right to say if a suspended officer virtually removed might not have full and sufficient claims to be restored to his position. Bingham contended that the most obnoxious leadure of the amendments presented to the House was that competting the President to take back the officer removed and to allow the questionable terfuge of removing him again the day after Congress adjourned. The morality of the proceeding, Mr. Bingnam said, was bad enough, but the sense or justice of it was ridiculous and farcical. It might swer very well for this administration so long as it was in harmony with the Senate; but a hitch was between the report of the conference committee and the original Senate amendment was alluded to as a difference in form and not in substance. The only the concluding provision to the second section of the Senate amendment, that the sus-pended officer, upon the retusal of the Senate to concur therein, should be restored to his office, waich is stricken out. This leaves the law subject to the generally accepted construction of the constitution by all parties in the country. The chase nal Senate amendment, as contende' for by Mr. ingham and sustained by twenty-one majority of the republican side of the flouse last week, for the reason, as he then said, that the restoring clause of the Senate amendment now at leken out was no more the report of the conference committee adopted as to restore to the Executive his power of control over all civil officers at home and abroad to the extent that he may suspend them without assigning rea-tions. The adoption of the report is a source of great relief to a large concourse of patriotic visitors in this

Opposition to General Longstreet's Appointment—Bitter Speech of Scuator Brownlow Against Confirming the Appointment—He

Wants Rebe s to Take a Back Soat. st of the time of the executive se sion of the Senate this afternoon was occupied in considering the case of General Longstreet, nominated for Sur veyor of the port of New Orleans. As soon as the was called up senator Brownlow, of Tent es ee, obtained the floor, and sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a written speech of about fifteen minutes length against the confirmation of Longstreet. Mr Brownlow's speech started out with a stateneral principle that it wa wrong to hold out a premium for loyalty by rewarding those who had been promi-nently engaged in the rebellion with offices of trust ent as soon as they signified their ac centance of the situation. That situation, it must be remembered, was not of their own cho sing, but had been forced upon them by the success of the Union armies. No man supposed that the rebeis would be more loyal to-lay than they were in the must of the rebellion if they could help is. Was it right, was it prudent to pass by the loyal men of the ho had sudered in person, purse and reputa tion for the Union, and appoint their persecutors and assailants to the calet offices within the gift of the government? For one, to (Erowalow) would never consent to such a policy. He * a · in favor of rewarding those who had stood by the flag in the hour of peril, and not those who had endeavored by ence. He cou'd not forget, nor could the Union men of the South, for whom he spoke, forget, the conduct well known that General Langstreet had been one was a fact conceded on both sides. No man, perso earnestly for the success of the confederacy. His heart was in the businesss, and all his energies were devoted to its interests. It could not be said of him, as it was said of some other Southern men, that he was forced into the rebellion. Here was a man educated and nurtured by the government who had wilfully and deliberately gone over to its bitterest enemies and sought its life. He considered him as criminal as Robert E. Lee or any other rebel general, and he was opposed to exacting this class of men while the land was yet in mouri ing for the dead they had slain. He then proceeded Longstreet in Tennessee. These raids told tearful y upon the devoted Union men whom he Brownlow) repr. sent d in the Sena 2. Then property had been fee for their lives by the rebes and truitors under the man whom it was now proposed to reward with a fat office under the same government that he sought to destroy. Such things were without precedent, it found no parallel in the lastery of any government that had e er existed, and ne did not believe the people of this country, the loyal people, would tolerate such a proceeding. He was as much in favor of teniency to the misguided people of the South as any other man, but he saw a marked difference be-tween them and the leaders of the rebellion, the men who brought all this bloodshed and destruction upon the country. He believed , with Andrew Johnon that "rebels should take a back sent," not only in the work of reconstruction, but in the district tion of the federal patrowags. He did not care to punish these men, but he regarded it as the seight of im udence in them mat they should aspire to hold onice when the blood of patriots was scarcely no donot President Grant made this nomination in good faith and with the best motive, but he (Brown lows could not shut his even to the fact that the con firmation of General Longstreet would be a flagrant insult to the Union page to the South. It was home

tion. He believed in confirming the nominations of all good men sent to the Senate by the President, but if bad men were nominated, if objectionable names came in, he claimed the right for one, at east, to use his influence and give his vote to reject m, no matter who nominated them. That was the duty as it was the right and prerogative of the Senate. He was opposed to establishing the precedent which the confirmation of Longstreet would afford. The next thing would be that rebels of the stripe of breckinridge and Forrest, and even Jeff Davis. would become penitent and receive as a reward of their repeniance the best offices in the gift of the government. General Longstreet's repentance might be genuine and it might not. He did not know whether he was now a republican or a democrat, nor dishlocary. The releases did he care. The principle was what he contended for, and he warned the Senate that in advising and consenting to the appointment of this man they were opening the doors to a Trojan horse full of office seeking repels. The speech of Senator Brownlow was the only one delivered in the case, and upon its conclusion the Senate adjourned. Longstreet's nomination is the unfinished business of the executive session, and will come up the first thing when another session is held. which will perhaps be tomorrow. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition of some Senators, his friends are sanguine of his condrmation when a vote is reached. Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, who favors Longstreet's confirmation,

will reply to the speech of Brownlow.

Visitors Received by the President. The President is quite well to-day and received callers as usual, among whom were Senators Cole, Sprague, Sherman, Merton and a number of representatives. No delegations visited the White House.

Nominations by the President.

The following neminations were sent in to-day:—
Emil Holchester, to be Consular Agent at Barmen;
George M. Linn, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue
Sixth district of Kentucky; B. F. Wagenseller, to
be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth
district of Pennsylvania; John S. Nixon, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of
Kentucky; Franklin J. Rollins, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pirst district of Maine; Wiliam A. Arnold, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at
Central City. Colorado; P. B. Mason, to be Register
of the Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas; E. W. Babcock, to be Surveyor General for Kansas; E. W. Babcock, to be Agent of the Blackfoot and neighboring
Indians.

The following to be Deputy Postmasters:—J. M. Nominations by the President.

The following to be Deputy Postmasters:—J. M. Sillings, at Santa Clara, Cal.: Thomas E. McLeland, The following to be Deputy Postmasters:—J. M. Billings, at Santa Clara, Cal.: Thomas E. McLeland, at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; Robert Fisher, at Dalias, Texas; Robert N. Mills, at Bryan, Fexas; William H. Stellevile, at Humboldt, Tenn.; Thomas offeely, at Georgetown, S. C.; John J. Speed, at Louisville, Ky.; Henry W. Horan, at Lancaster, Pa.; John W. Harris, at Lock Haven, Pa.; Enos Hawley, at Muncy, Pa.; William H. Dickey, at Kittanning, Pa.; J. H. Cogswell, at Titasville, Pa.; Joseph Hall, at Aconto, Wis.; Harwood M. Redington, at Elyria, Obio; Julius S. Coe, at Worwalk, Obio; Lewis D. Smith, at Ionia, Mich.; R. Mattison, at Newton, N. J.; Stephen W. Rathbun, at Marion, Oblio; George W. Coe, at Anamosa, Iowa; J. E. West, at Cloud, Minn.; J. N. Murdock, at Wabashaw, Minn.; E. H. Davidson, at Austin, Minn.; John A. Rathbone, at Mystic Bridge, Conn.; Charies W. Keating, at Sireveport, La.; Frankim A. Muncon, at Sandwice, Ili: John R. Blackwell, at Litchfield, Il.; Oliver S. Jenks, at Marengo, Ill.; Ed. S. Smith, at Batavia, Ill.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate. Hamilton to be Marshal for the District of Wiscon-Indian Affairs in Oregon.

The Central Pacific Railroad Investigation. The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads enced the invesugation into charge contained in the resolution offered by Representathe Central Pacific Ratiroad. Messrs. Caleb Cushing and William E. Chandler appeared before the committee on the part of the Union Pacific Company Huntington, vice president of the latter company, was also present. After adopting a resolution calling on the proper department for copies of documents to be used in evidence the committee listened to an argument by Mr. Chandler, ing on the subject, discussed the progress of the roads and resterated the charges of the resonation. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow. when the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury will be present with the necessary

Indian Outrages in Dacotah Territory-Party diams Preparing for a Spring Campaign.

A letter received here from the acting Indian agent at the Yancton agency, D.cotah Territory, by

city on official business, gives an account of some recent outrages there by hostile Indians upon white settlers and soldiers. According to this letter fifteen Indians came to the Yancton agency with a pitiable story, begging for food to cat and for ammunition to enable them to procure game. They were supplied with what they asked for quietly after this kindly treatment the Indians went and clothing and commenced firing off their guns ing all they could carry off in this dwelling they crossed the Missouri river to Nebraska, entered the house of a German settler and repeated the outrages and putting the rest to rout. The soldiers abandoned their arms and fied in confusion. The indians, during their depredations, declared they intended soon to hold a council of the Sioux Indians at Port Pierce, for the purpose of arranging plans for clearing out all the soldiers and waite

settlers in their country.

A Colored Man Nominated for Justice of the

Pence.

Among the nominations to be made for justices of the peace for this district will be one colored man.

Senator Feston.

The slanders against Senator Fenton were started by the disappointed lobby jobbers who could not use him. Every one here knows their object is to impair the Senator's usefulness and to prevent him irom

working against the corrupt rings.

Anticipating the Interest on the Public Debt.
The following joint resolution, approved March 17,
1804, is still on the statute book:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury
be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest
on the public debt by a period not exceeding one
year, from time to time, either with or without rebat of interest upon the coupons as to him may
seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States
ust necessary for the payment of the interest of the
public debt, provided that the obligation to create
the staking fand, according to the act of Feoruary
25, 1802, shall not be impaired thereby.

The New Register of the Treasury Disquall-

The New Register of the Treasury Disqualified from Holding the Office. George A. linkey, who reluctantly consented to

accept the Registry of the Treasury, cannot, it now appears, he appointed to that position owing to an opinion of Attorney General Hoar, who rules that Mr. Halsey being a manufacturer is precluded from the appointment by the act establishing the Treasury

Colorel Wilsen Appointed Revenue Detective. Colonel Wilson, of New York, has been appointed a revenue detective by Commissioner Delano on recommendation of Senator Cameron. The Senator wrete a letter highy complimentary to Colonel

The amendment of Mr. Potter, of New York, to the Nickel Coinage bill, declearing all coin of this ma-ternal shall be re-learned in Treasury notes, a fords mands. As long as no effort is made to force these was made to protect those who came in possession of large sums of nickel. According to the bill in its present form newspaper offices, street car compa-nies and the like are saved from absolute loss, which would certainly be the case were these coins to fail to their intrinsic value. Removal of the Legislative Clerk of the

Sciente.
Colonel Heary Ware, or Massachusetts, principal

Legislative Cierk of the Senate, was to-day removed by secretary Gorham, and J. H. Flagg, of Vermont,

appointed in his place.

Fatni Railrond Accident. .

Last night as the tram bound north on the Rich-ond. Frederick-burg and Potomac Rancoad was represent g Chesterfield Station, about half way tetwee : Fredericksburg and Richmond, the ea-pin or discovered a man lying on the track, and be-

over the man's body, cutting it in two. The name recently been employed on the road. Near by a half-clothed and intoxicated man was found, who

was supposed to be Hatnes' companion.

Proceedings in the United States Supreme

Court-Application of George S. Twitchell's Counsel for a Writ of Error. The Twitchell case came before the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, the cause being George S. Twitchell, Jr., vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanta, in error. William Wheeler Hubbeil, attorney for the plaintiff in error, moved error to the Court of Over and Terminer and to the delphia and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern district, on the ground of repugnance of a statute of the State and proceedings to the order as may be deemed proper, and to hear an argument if desired. Mr. Hubbell stated that it was question involving the life of a citizen of the nited States. The Court made the following

On motion of Mr. William W. Hubbell, of counsel for petitioner, it is ordered by the Court that leave be and the same is hereby granted him to file a motion for a writ of error in this case, with notice to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that said motion will be heard on Friday next, the 2d day of April.

day next, the 2d day of April.

The argument in the causes (six in number) of The United States, appellants, vs. Theodore Adams, Albert L. Mowry and others was concluded to-day by Attorney General Hoar for the United States. This was his first argument oefore the court since his appointment to his present official position. In the cause of H. T. Hall et al., plannith in error, vs. George Coppel the argument was commenced by Mr. Ashton, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Durant, of counsel for defendant in error, and by Mr. Everts, of counsel for plaintiff.

Suspension of a Special Postal Agent. The Postmaster General has suspended Special agent G. W. Summers and reinstated Foster Biodgett

in charge of the Augusta (Ga.) Post Office. The President has recognized Mr. E. G. Squier, late United States Commissioner in Peru, as Consul General of the republic of Honduras, resident in

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869. THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 6th

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to lay it on the

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., and other Senators pposed the motion, and it was lost. Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Mc., as chairman of the

Committee on Appropriations, said that in his opin-ion it would be impossible to finish by that time the business pending before the Senate; that the Senate ought not to fix a day for adjournment until it should at least dispose of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER agreed with the Senator from Maine that the Senate ought no. to concur in this resolu-Mr. SUNNER agreed with the Senator from Maine that the Senate ought no to concur in this resolution; but the Indian Appropriation bill was not the only nor even the most important matter requiring the attention of Congress. There was the whole subject of Georgia, involving the question of the admission of representatives and the question as to what shall be done to secure a proper reconstruction of that State. This was the most important subject before Congress, and Senators ough, not even to take of going no ne until the case of Georgia, in all its brancaes, should have been fully considered and settled. The settlement of the case of Georgia was important, not only to the people of that State, that as as an example for the other States of Mississippi, Iexas and Virginia. Another very important matter demanding attention and action at this session was the revision of the naturalization laws, so as to prevent frauds in naturalization.

the naturalization laws, so as to prevent feateds in naturalization.

Mr. Howe was unable to see why it was wrong to talk about adjournment. It was a peculiarity of the Seaator from Massachusetts that the longer he stayed here the more he lound to be done. (Laughter,) He (Mr. Howe) would be willing to remain in session a while longer for the purpose of setting the Georgia case if he could see any prospect of sich settlement; but he had been here ever since 1862, trying to reconstruct Georgia and the other Southern States, and yet, he bell ved, they were no nearer to reconstruct on than ever. If Congress could reconstruct a state it had had time enough to do it; but to reconstruct successfully, in addition to Congress and time, one thing more was needed—good sense.

be passed in a very snort time, whenever the Senator inving energe of it would go to a quorum of the Senate and ask them to stand by it. Mr. SEMERE—what does my excellent friend say

to Virginia?

Mr. ANTHONY—I do not think it is necessary to do anything for Virginia at this session.

Mr. SEMENER—II TEXRA?

Mr. ANTHONY—I suppose Texras will stand pretty bearly as she has done for the last few years. These States do not seem willing to come in and I do not think we can hop it.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., suggrested that the Senator from Rhoue Island, in answering the genteman from Massachusetts on this subject, should bear in mind that the House Committee on Reconstruction, which had for a long time been investigating and considering the whole subject and which therefore might be presumed to know whether it required any further legislation at this session, had implicely expressed the opinion that it did not, by twice acquirescing in the proposition to adjourn at an early day.

Mr. SUNNER—I underwand, then, that my friend from Rho te Island proposes to abandon those States.

Mr. SUNNER—Ah! But the Senator knows they are in a situation different from thode Island and the other States.

Mr. SUNNER—Ah! But the Senator knows they are in a situation different from thode Island and Massachusetts. They are in a situation to require Congressional protection.

Mr. Warder, (rep.) of Ala., was unwiking to go

Massachuseits. They are in a situation to require Congressional protection.

Mr. WARLER, (rep.) of Ala., was unwiding to go nome or to have Congress adjourn without doing something to settle definitely the status of the States now excluded from representation. If they were to be admitted upon the terms a ready offered tacy should be told so, and if new consitions were to be imposed it was the duty of Congress, in justice to the people of those States, to let them know what was required of these.

resolution so as to fix upon Saturday, April 10, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. Fessessies said he was not at all troubled by the case of Georgia, a though he had certain definite opinions on that subject, which, at the proper time, he would express, lie was opposed, however, for other reasons, to fixing at this time a day for adjournment, but, it it must be done, he preferred the day suggested by his colleague to that fixed by the House.

day suggested of his co-league to that fixed by the House.

Mr. Constang was willing to vote for the amendment of the Secanor from Manne (Mr. Hamilin, but would prefer to adjourn on the day named in the resolution as it had come from the House, though he would be very reductant to bring the accessor to an end until Coagress should have done all that, it his judgment, was necessary. The last three years had been filled with sessions of congress—not merely regular wessions, but extraordinary sessions, brought about by the war and emblematic of it; and he believed that the people were theroughly tired of the extraordinary proceedings, the justifications for which was so us four done in the war, and auxious to resume the old modes and customs of their fathers.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., on the contrary, believed that the people approved of all the sessions of congress during the past three years. It was unjust to exclude i States to adjourn now, and in the name of the loyal people of Georgia he demanded that Congress should continue in session and provide for their protection.

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., as a Southern men, was not willing to go home without doing something for the loyal people of the Southern States, and he moved to amend the resolution so as to fix the 15th of April as the day of adjournment.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over and the Indian Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business. Several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to.

At forty-five minutes past three the bill was informally and aside, and Mr. Thusmuth, (rep.) of fill, from the Committee on Conference on the pattern of the morning hour the resolutions were agreed to.

At forty-five minutes past three the bill was informally and aside, and Mr. Thusmuth, (rep.) of fill, from the Committee on Conference on the pattern of the content of the sense reliance to content the non-manion of a new appointee, leading to the couse. He explained the bill as agreed upon by Mr. Constand was willing to vote for the amend-

in order to reinstate the old officer, and the change made by the Conference Committee simply provided that, when an officer was suspended by the President, he should be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate unless the nomination of his successor had been confirmed in the meantime.

Mr. Thuman, (dem.) of Oho, could not vote for the report of the Committee, because, according to his understanding, it would prevent the President from Pemoving any member of his cabinet in a recess, no matter how comoxious that member should have become. If supposed the dominant narry would pass the bill in the form that best suited them, but it was at least fair that the minority should be allowed to know what they were voding for and, therefore, he moved that the bill, as it had pas ed the Senate before, and the report of the Committee of Conference, should, be laid on the table and or dered to be printed. Lost—vens 8, nays 45.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to—vens 42, nays 8. The nays were as follows:—Messra, Bayard, Casserly, Davis, McCreery, Spragus, Stockton, Thuman and Vickers.

Mr. Yates, (rep.) of fill, rose to a question of privi-

Mr. Yaves, (rep.) of lil., rose to a question of privilege. He had seen a statement in some of the papers of his State that in the previous debate on the bill to repeal the fenure of office act, when Senator Edmunds quoted an opinion of his (Mr. Yates), expressed on the impeachment trial, he dissented from it. The statement was incorrect. On the contrary, he had readiffirmed the opinion, and stated that all he good law.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at a quarter-past four o'clock, went nto executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to ex-end the provisions of the act of the 29th of August, 1842, to provide further remedial justice in the United States courts. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Onio, introduced a bill extending to corporations the privileges and immuni-ties guaranteed by the constitution to the citizens of the respective States. Referred to the Judiciary

Committee.

M. Ferry offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead Laws so as to count service in the army as a part of the five years' occupation required of settlers. Adopted.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y. introduced a bill to prohious secret sales or purchases of good or bonds on account of the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEDT.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported tack the Senale bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public deot, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of it.

Mr. Carriello, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether there was now a law making the same provision. Its goad he had had that impression until the Senate had passed this bill.

its each he had had that impression until the Senate has passed this bill.

Aft. SCHENCK said the gentleman was right in his impression. There was a joint resolution for the same purpose passed in 1864.

Aft. GARFIELD inquired how much gold could be used for anticipating interest.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was impossible to state the amount, but mentioned an accumulation of \$80,000,00 in gold in the Freasury, besides the daily receipts from customs. He had no doubt that producible use could be made of a portion of such gold in the way proposed.

he way proposed.

The committee was discharged from further conductation of the bill.

sideration of the bill.

COMPLETION OF THE BANGOR CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000, in tile for the Bangor, Me., Custom House for the next fiscal year, to be expended during the present fiscal year. He explained that the work could be completed next May, and referred the flouse to the assurance given at the last session by the member from that district (Mr. Peters) that no further appropriation would be asked for the purpose. Passed.

POSTPONING THE ELECTIONS IN TEXAS.

postponing the elections in texas.

Mr. Waittemore, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a joint resolution postponing the election in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

California Land districts.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., introduced, explained and had passed by the House a but transferring the county of Sierra, Cal., from the Sacramento Land district to the Maysvile Land district, and the county of Mendocino from the Humboldt Land district to the San Francisco Land district.

Direct taxes in the Southern States.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Was and Means to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the direct tax in the States lately in rebession. Adopted.

seastor from Massacausetts that the longer to the stayed here the more he louad to be done. (Laughter,) He (Mr. Howe) would be willing to remain in session a while longer for the purpose of setting the deorgia case if he could see any prospect of sick settlement; but he had been here ever since 1862, trying to reconstruct deorgia and the other Southern States, and yet, he belt ved, they were no neare to reconstruct a stage it had had time eaough to do it; but to reconstruct a stage it had had time eaough to do it; but to reconstruct a stage it had had time eaough to do it; but to reconstruct successfully, in addition to Congress and time, one thing more was needed—good sense.

Art. Sumner asked what the Senator from Wisconsia (Nr. Howe) proposed to do with the pending executive business;
Mr. Howe did not believe there was enough such business to occury an evening session, but thought that, as a matter of course, the Senate would remain in session long enough to dispose of all busines of that kind that might come before h.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of it. L. said that so far as he could recollect he Senator from Rhode laind proposed to do with Georgia.

Air. Anthony thought there was no good reason way Congress should not adjourn at the time fixed in the House resolution.

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form of a government—a hydra-acaded government, the preserved very much that simple and more effective government, government by the military arm, until the people of Mississippl were really to come in ander the reconstruction acts.

The a causion was interrupted at two o'clock, when Mr. BOTLER, (rep.) of Lass., rose and made the report from the conference committee on

The bill as proposed to be adopted repeals the first and second sections of the original Tenure of Onico act of 1d March, 1867. The first section of the Senate amendment is self untolched; the second section is an ended to call at follows:—

Mr. Bindham, one of the conference committee, made an explanation of the report, and said it would be acceptable to the republican party and to the country.

country.

Jir. Davis suggested that the whole thing was yielded to the Senate in leaving the urst section of its nareadment untouched, which forbus the removal of officers without the advice and consent of the Sonare.

Some.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., chairman of the conference committee, also made an explanation of the report which strock out, he said, everything that gave to the Senate the power to reinstate the suspendent offer. He was bound to say that he thought the section on the removal and reinstatement of officers repedied the Fenare of Office act as though it had never been passed. He did not think it a tered the power of the President from what he had under the constitution.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep) of Ill., suggested whether the difference between the repeal of the Tenure of Office hill and the report of the conference committee was not the difference between tweededied and tweededied?

Mr. Bether said he would not put it so strong. He thought the difference was right the other way; it was the difference between tweediedee and tweededied. (Laughter)

Mr. Banka, (rep. of Mass., stated what he understood to be the effect of the report. By the drst section, if the President made a removal of an officer, calling it a removal, and if the Senate refused to offit the office, then the removed officer was restored.

Mr. BUTLERE—No, sir. Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., chairman of the conference

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir.

Mr. Banss—But if the President remove an officer and calls it a suspension, and if the senate refuse to confirm the nomination made in the place of that officer is not restored; and it the Senate fail to confirm a nomination at the end of the session the President can make another nomination during the recess?

Mr. BUTLER—He has the same powers that he now has under the constitution.

Mr. Bans—And "suspension" is a synonym for "removal?"

Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. Nishlack, (dem.) of Ind., said he suggested the other day that the transfer of his allegiance to the genteman from Massachusetts (Mr. B. Ler) was only temporary. It had so turned out; he would have to cass following his leas. He regarded the conference report as a nermaph adite measure of which neither the sex nor the color could be described. It was an entire failure. As one of the gentleman's alites he fest that he was out in the color side in most announce a dissolution of the parthership in the master. The dealectate could no longer safely follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, it was suggested to him that the partureship fells no

party in power and to be construed in a different way when he was not in favor.

Mr. Woob, (dem.) of N. Y., said that, under the construction which he put on the report, the Senate yielded none of its former position on the question. The Senate would virtually and practically hold the power to corece the President in the appointment of such officers in the piace of suspended officers as the Senate might dictate. The return of Office act was in itself all wrong; it could not be amended, and should be repealed. He was astonished that the gentierma from Massachusetts (Mr. Euter) should have so completely changed his attude. He hoped that mone of his republican friends would be deceived by the notice of dissolution of partnership given on behalf of the democratic side of the House. He opposed the report as depriving the Senate of its power to check the President in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Daws desired to vote understandingly, and, there ore suggested that the matter should go over till to-morrow, in order that the report might be printed.

Mr. Burners declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the report autting it in the power of the Senate to say to the resident. "You shall take your choice. Either take as to that man whom, you have publicly declared infit to hold the office or you small not have the dice dided at all."

office filled at all."

Mr. Logan preferred the repeal of the the Tenure
of Office bill, but regarded the report as amounting
to the same thing in a rather roundabout way, and
therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question on the

Mr. Davis hoped the previous question would not The previous question was seconded by a vote of 98 to 51 and the report was agreed to by a vote of year 108 to mays 67, as follows:—

year 105 to mays 6f, as follows:—
YRAS—Meser. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Arnell Asper, Balley, Hanke, Beaman, Bennett, Bingham, Blarr, Boses, Bowen, Buthington, Burbett, Buther of Mana, Buther of Beam, Cake, Colorn, Cook, Conger, Cowles, Culom, Dawes, Dixon, Dockery, Bonley, Duvat, Ela, Ferris, Finschburg, Faber, Fitch, Garfeld, Giffilian, Hale, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Ingereoit, Jenckes, Jones of N. C., Judd, Kelsey, Kingpy, Lada, Lask, Logan, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McCrary, NcGrew, Mercur, Moore of Ohto, Moore of Del, Moore of N. J. Morrell of Pa., Morrill of Me., O'Nell, Packerf, Packer, Paine, Pamer, Petes, Plaips, Pomeroy, Prosser, Roots, Sanfent, Sawyer, Schenck, Segieul, Shanka, Sheldon, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Oon, Stutens, Stevenson,

Mr. LAWRENCE. (rep.) of Ohio, said he happened to have been out of the hall when the vote was taken. Had he been present Le would have voted

aye. resting the constitutionality of acts of con-

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of the questionable acts of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution giving the seat during the contest from the Second Congressional district of Louisiana to Mr. Sheidon, and gave notice that he would call it up next Friday.

Mr. Burks, (dem.) of Ill., presented a minority report in the same case.

Mr. Bursz, (dem.) of Ill., presented a ininority report in the same case.

The deficiency bill.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill. Made the special order for two o'clock to-morrow.

TESTIMONY IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to allow defendants in criminal cases in the United States courts to testify. Ordered to be printed and recommittee.

REMOVAL OW DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

mitted.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., inquired whether it was a general bill.

Mr. Butler replied that it was.

Mr. Eldridge—Does it apply to everybody?

Mr. Butler—Yes, sir, to everybody—to every loyal

Mr. BULLER—1cs, any overtry man.

The bill provides for a general system for the removal of political disabilities by petition to the United-States Courts in States or Territories where the persons applying resided during the war, admitting that the applicant believes the Confederate general and State governments to have been rebellions and tressonable, and traily repents of all acts done by him in maintenance thereof, &c.

The House then resumed the consideration of THE Mississippi Bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Dawes addressed the House in favor of the postponement of the bill to the next session. He argued that the military arm was sufficiently in carriest and the military head sufficiently in carriest and the military to be more secure down there under that than it would be under any other form of government. He thought "it better to bear those like we have than fly to others we know not of."

we know not of."

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Without disposing of the Mississippi bill the
Senate bill supplementary to the Currency act was,
on motion of Ar. Garrian, taken from the speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking

and the Carrency.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF SOLDIERS.

The Senate joint resolution respecting the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the army was, on motion of Mr. Looan, taken from the Speaker's table and passed. Tue House then, at twenty-five minutes to five.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The Board of Commissioners of Emigration held

their regular meeting last evening, and the usual monthly reports were submitted. It appears that the number of emigrants arrived to March 31 was the number of emigrants arrived to March 31 was 21,544; to same date in 1868, 21,089. Balance in bank January 1, 1869, \$8,041; aggregate receipts to March 31 for commutation of passengers, &c., \$189,335; total, \$147,377. Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to March 24, 1869, \$109,127. Balance, \$47,249. The passengers arrived during the month were desined to almost every State in the Union, the larger proportion, however, being booked for the following States, viz.:- New York, 4,999; Pennsylvania, 1,750; Illinois, 1,334; Onto, 604; Iowa, 565; Wiscomsin, 509; New Jersey, 481; Marsachusette, 314, &c. Of these, 1,321 were calm passengers and 12,228 steerage passengers, on board steamships, and 15 cabin and 707 steerage passengers by sailing vessels. Thirdeen both as occurred at sea on the steamships and two on board the sailing vessels. The deaths were:—On steamers, 3; on sailing vessels, 5; the total number of sails being, s'eamers, 42; sailing vessels, 63. A communication from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction relating to the exchange of fand on Ward's Island was referred to the Ward's Island Committee, with full power to act. The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Kapp:—

Wherean the several raffront tickst acents will meet in the month of April for the purpose of arranging their ammer

ables; bleed, That our railroad committee be requested to call ection of said agents to the imperiance and necessity

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

Advance in Prices and Large Sales. The Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad ompany held their regular monthly trade sale of

Company held their regular monthly trade sale of Scrunton coal yesterday, at their salesrooms, 20 Exchange place. The attendance of buyers was very large, including dealers from Philadelphia and Roston, and 80,000 tons of coal were disposed of at prices considerably advanced upon those obtained at the last sale. The following are the quantities soid and the prices obtained yesterday compared with those of last month:—

Tons. Feb. 28. March 31.

Lump....12,000 \$4.35 a \$4.40 \$4.70 a \$4.35 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$4.35 a \$4.47 \$4.50 \$1.00 \$4.35 \$1.00 \$4.35 \$1.00 \$4.35 \$1.00 \$4.35 \$1.00 \$4.35 \$1.00 \$1.0

ACMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brigadier General L. C. Bootes, major Twenty-sixth infantry, is ordered to proceed to his home and await orders. Brevet Major General Van Vilet, Deputy Quarter-

master General, is ordered to close the business of the Quartermaster's depot at Baltimore, which will be discontinued April 30, 1869. The Quartermaster's depot at Boston, Mass., will be discontinued the same date. Errevet Brigadier General R. E. Clary, retired, is relieved from duty at Boston and ordered to pro-ceed to his home.

Commodore S. F. Emmons has been detached from

duty as president and Captains Pierce Crosby and J. G. Corbin and Surgeons George Maulsby and Thomas

THE FRESHETS,

Floods in the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Genesee and Mohawk Rivers.

Loss of Life in Tonawanda Creek.

Trains Stopped on the Hudson River Railroad.

Western New York-Two Persons Drowned The rivers and creeks in every direction are much den by the heavy rains and general thaw. The mails have been detained, and much damage is re-

At Tonawanda creek a boat containing five men who were engaged in picking up driftwood, was stove by being carried by the current against the bow of a vessel near by. Two of the men, Albert Marriott and Alfred Dupont, were drowned. Mar-riott leaves a wife and two children in Chicago and Dupont a wife and two children in Tonawands.

Mohawk Valley Under Water.

SCHENECTADY, March 31, 1869. The water in the Mohawk has been fifteen feet above the low water mark here to-day. It rose to within six inches of the old Mohawk Bridge. The ice for two miles above here remains stationary, few miles above the city is submerged and the lower part of the city was submerged this afternoon, and persons passed from house to house in skiffs. The ice, it was thought, would go out today, and fears were entertained that the old bridge would be carried away; but the water finally receded and at evening it had gone down over a foot.

Along the Hudson-Ten Feet of Water on the Albany Docks.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31, 1569. The water is from eight to ten feet deep on the piers and docks. The river is free of ice at this point but blocked up below. The freshet is now subsiding vesterday afternoon, owing to the flooding of the to send trains forward.

Between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain the track was submerged for a distance of four or five mile and a short piece of the track was washed away at half a mile west of Ciyde, the track was washed away as water nearly a foot. At Rochester the water raised twelve inches in twenty-four hours, but the river is free of ice and drift wood. The only detention to trains on the Central road was between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain, but it is all right now, as the water is falling slowly. The train from the West, due here at half-past nine last evening, is expected to arrive here at one o'clock. ing will arrive between one and two o'clock this afternoon. The train West from here at six o'clock last evening was detained about fourteen hours at St. Johnsville. All the trains are now in motion and are expected to get through with but little delay. There is no trouble on the Hudson River. Harlem and Boston roads. The weather here is mild, with

a strong northwest wind. Hupson, March 31, 1869. At ten o'clock this morning the ice crowded into the channel here by the northwest wind, and was badly dammed up in front of the city. The steamer Nupha was thrown against a pier, damaging it to a considerable extent. The tugboat Columbia is outashore with the ice under the heavy wind now pre-vating. At Bristol the ice is badly dammed, and also at Krum Elbow, below Poughkeep

Railroad Accident-Travel Impeded. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31, 1889. The freshet up the river continues and last, night

perated disastrously.

The through freight train of thirty cars, which left Albany at eight o'clock last night, proceeded to a short distance south of Castleton, when the locomotive, Tror, which was drawing the train, ran off the track into the river, turning over on its side, Ten loaded cars also ran off, three of them upsetting. The track this morning between Stuyvesant and Schodack is partially covered with water. In the accident no one was hurt, the engineer and fireman

saving themselves by jumping.

The night express train which left New York as six o'clock last night, was detained at Hudson nearly five hours. Superintendent Toucey is at Castleton, and large gangs of men are at work clearing the road. One track is now being used, and trains are

running on fair time.

There is also trouble on the New York Central road. The Pacific express and two other trains had not reached Albany at seven o'clock this morning.

Serious Aspect of the Freshet in the Upper

To-night the freshet in the upper Hudson assumed serious aspect. The water and ice covers the track of the Hudson River Railroad, between Stuyvesant and Schodack, to the depth of two feet. The train which left New York at half-past eleven this morning lies at Stuyvesant station unable to proceed farther. The night express down train, which left Albany at five P. M., came as far south as Castleton and was compelled to return. All the down trains south of Hudson have been discontinued for the night.

The latest reports from above state that the ice has broken away at Castleton, and is running very fast. The water in the river there is still ri trains which left New York at 3:45 P. M. and 6 P. M. are lying at Hudson, where they will remain at present. Two trains have been made up at Hudson to come south.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Flood in Indiana. Reports from all parts of Indiana indicate that much demage will be done by the flood. The Wabash iver is up to the high water mark of 1858.

High Water in the Connecticut.

High Water in the Connecticut.

[From the Hartford Evening Times, March 30,]
The hot weather of Sanday and the heavy rain of vesterday and to-day begin to show an effect upon the river, which is aiready much swolten. At the o'clock to-day it was thirteen feet and one line above low water mark and rising at the rate of about two taches an hour. At this rate there is a prospect of a high flood and an inundation of the lower paid of the city. There is an immense bod of show to the north of us which it wit take weeks to melt, but when it does count it is coming is precipitated by a warm "soull easter," in which the rain excends far up the valley it will come in a food. Otherwise it may melt awa gradually. This state of things affords a goopractucal illustration of the effect of cutting off the woods. When a country is decluded of its forests as New England is in part, the rain fail as well at the melting show is poured of at once and came freshets. The woods, with their many strata of dead leaves and leaf mould, cassed the ground tabsorb the water like a sponge-diding thousands of springs and affording a nore even state of water it the river during tae summer.

The Freshet in the Genesce.

springs and allording a hore even state of water in the river during the summer.

The Freshet in the Genesce.

[From the Rochester Evening Union, March 30.]

The rain storm which commenced Sunday night has continued with slight intermission up to the present writing (twelve M.), and there are no indications of a clearing up. The water has risen in the river at this point about six inches since last evening, and advices from up the valley indicate that there will be a still further rise. There is no lee or flood wood of consequence coming down, and, consequently, no danger need be apprehended of obstructions at the several bridges over the stream. The land lying between the east side of Exchange street and the river bank, in the vicinity of the Genese Valley depot and to a point several hundred feet souts of the houses are inundated. A rise of a foot more will cover the stdewalks with water on the east side of the street and make traveling inconvenient. The trains on the Eric Railway depart from Chrissa street bridge, and will continue to do so until the water subsides. Whether the track has been damaged can only be determined when the flood abutes. There is considerable analyse expressed by those persons who have property exposed o danger, and some fave aircady taken measures to provide against loss. A rise of stx licens more will dood the basements of the bundings of the fiver sides in the